matograph
EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Little Minister.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2:80-8:30-A Southern

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8-Minstrels. Zenda.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville.

HOYT'S THEATRE—2-8:30-A Bachelor's Honeymoon.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8:15-The French

MAID SULARE THEATRE—2.8—Die Goldene Eva.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—In Town.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—In Town.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2-9:15—Charge Alley.
IADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10:30 s. m. to 10:30 s.
m.—American Institute Fair.
MANHATTAN—3-8:15—What Happened to Jones.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL, 8—The Cat and the Cherub.
PASTOR 8—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance
PLEMARTRE—PALACE—1:30—7:30—Vaudeville. PROCTOR'S Vaudeville.

BYAR THEATRE 2 THE Fair in Migettown.

WALLACK'S THEATRE 2-8:15-A Coat of Many WERER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL-2-8-Burlesque-The Glad Hand. se Gind Hand. STREET THEATRE-2-8:15-The Sign of the

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st

New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Marshal Martinez Campos held a conference with the Queen Regent of Spain over the Cabinet crists; Senor Sagasta announced his willingness to undertake the construction of a Cabinet. — King George of Greece accepted the resignations of the Raill Ministry; M. Zaimis consented to form a Cubinet. — The report that the United States was secking a new conference over Samoa was denied in Berlin. — The Pope's health gives grave concern to the Church dignitaries in Rome.

DOMESTIC.—The Cabinet held an unusually

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Democratic Al-CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Democratic Allance nominated Henry George for Mayor; he will accept at a meeting in Cooper Union next Tuesday. —— The City Convention of the National Democrats adjourned without making any nomination. —— The Grand Jury made a presentment on the tax question. —— Robert N. Flagg, a Yonkers physician, committed suicide by throwing himself from a window of the Murray Hill Hotel, in the presence of his wife, whom he married only on Thursday; Mrs. Caroline Ravinius, of West Point, killed herself and her four children by turning on the gas in a Forty-second-st. hotel, and several other persons committed suicide. —— Stocks closed stronger.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 64%.

The Sunday edition of The Tribune (with especially prepared for family reading. is less political than the week-day issues and is especially strong in foreign letters, book reviews, charming special articles, and dramatic and musical news. Three pages especially for Women. Five cents a copy,

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The sixth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress, just ended at Lincoln, Neb., seems to have been marked by a practicality and singleness of purpose not often encountered in the proceedings of similar assemblages in the far West. Congresses called in that section of the country for the promotion of specific local interests have too often in recent years allowed themselves to be diverted from their true purposes to an irrelevant and nimless discussion of issues which have no place outside the realm of politics. Mining and agricultural conventions in the thirteen States which sent delegates to the Lincoln congress have rarely failed sirce 1890 to pro mulgate the virtues of some purely political panacea like free silver coinage as the sole remedy for existing industrial depression and the true regenerator of local and National prosperity. Yet though William J. Bryan, the surviving champion of the delusion which in the mining and agricultural States has so long linked questions of pure politics with those of practical progress, was invited to address and has wings to spare. Hardly was he invested did address the Irrigation Congress, the delegates were not to be diverted by his suggestive and engaging eloquence from a strict attention to the single problem they had met to consider-the opening, not of the Federal mints to silver, but of the arid stretches of the former Great American Desert to profitable

agriculture. Like the recent Farmers' Congress which met at St. Paul and sternly set its face against the indorsement of the political programme which certain Populistic elements in the body sought to force upon it, the gathering at Lincoln sensibly eschewed all discussion of partisan issues, and devoted itself to an exchange of views on the best means for fertilizing the rainless plains of the far West by a general system of reservoir storage and irrigation. In fying spirit of local confidence and self-help made itself apparent, springing, doubtless, from a settled recognition of the fact that the success of all local irrigation projects is dependent on the energy and enterprise of the front for Tracy. It was Quigg who published ity was undoubted. intervention of some outside agency like the Federal Government. There was a time, persurplus in the National Treasury, the West to finish. might have been justly tempted to look to Co.1gress for ald in fertilizing its waste areas. But that time has passed; and with reduced Federal revenues and the prospect of continued agricultural competition, as severe and searchna as that of the last ten years, the rôle of the Government at Washington must be a very minor one in any plans to stimulate production n new areas by the establishment and operation of a general system of irrigation through

The congress just ended has, therefore,

than to Federal legislation for the promotion of the great end it has in view. The resolutions it adopted urge, indeed, the passage of a dramatic and teuching. Quigg's bearing was bill, already before Congress, to create a publie land commission, which shall inquire into the feasibility of constructing a system of permanent reservoirs on the public lands. But the adjournment of the convention Quigg has more radical legislation than this is scarcely to appointed a City Committee. Being asked why be expected at Washington for some time to

It is interesting to note, also, that the Irrigation Congress heartily commends the policy of the last three Administrations in reserving from sale and entry large areas of timber lands in the Western forests. The approval decided not to make any more nominations unof so representative a gathering from the thirteen Western and Northwestern States should go far to outweigh in public judgment the prejudiced and unreascnable hostility shown by Western Senators and Representatives to the Executive orders under which in March last 21,000,000 acres of timber land were set apart in various Rocky Mountain and Coast States as National reserves.

CASES FOR DISCIPLINE.

The determination of the Citizens Union to put up candidates for all the local offices, if compelled to carry on its campaign in behalf of Mr. Low apart from the Republican organization, has struck consternation to all the erganization Republicans who want office. whether it be a Presidency of the Council, a Registership or a humble seat in the Board of Aldermen. They have been working for nominations as machinists, and now begin to think that they want independent votes for election. With Mr. Low having the support of all the independent Democrats and Mugwumps, the German-American Reform Union and a large and influential body of the Republicans of Manhat'an and Brooklyn, they begin to realize that if they have to meet rivals running on his ticket their chances of enjoying the emolunents of public office grow small and beauti-

The situation has developed a wonderful lot of original Low men, who have done all in their power to bring about the nomination of Mr. Low by the Republicans, and are awfully disappointed when they find that they may be the running mates of another candidate, and they are convinced that true non-partisanship should prompt recognition of their virtuous intentions. All these aspirants for minor office are doubtless excellent gentlemen, but we advise Mr. Quigg to look into their Republicanism. He has told all good party men not to look upon the Low boom while it is beeming. and as long as he keeps General Tracy in the field he has a right to insist that they stand or fall with their leader in defence of the gran l principle of party regularity in city affairs which that leader repudiated seven months ago. If they happen to lose their Sheriff's fees or their Aldermanic salary, or sacrifice the Republican strength in the Legislature, why, that is the fortune of war, and in war suicide is sometimes splendid. They should have thought of that prospect before they allowed Quigg to charge them like soldiers and vote them like sheep.

Of course, if General Tracy withdraws in favor of Mr. Low, these excellent gentlemen might find it compatible with party fealty, as laid down by Mr. Quigg, to permit the Citizens Union to indorse them. But while regularity is the word, they ought to be careful, if they do not want to be disciplined. Office fees are a great thing, but regularity must be preserved

origg.

Trouble in Athens. Trouble in Madrid. Ministries going to pieces in both places. Greece and Spain as much stirred up as though Collis were Commissioner of Public Works in both countries and the surface roads in both were changing their motive power. Everything torn up and wide open. Hard lines for the King of Greece, and no end of worry for the Queen Regent of Spain. Trally, these are parlous times for crowned heads.

How different here! True, what with Colhandsome illustrated supplement of 20 pages. lis's contractors whose openness of dealing prefilled with half-tone and other pictures) is vents their covering anything up or even work-It ing in the nighttime, and the enterprise of the traction companies, which are just now engaged in adding new terrors to transportation and enlarging their facilities for decimating the population, we are on the surface of things a good deal torn up ourselves. But the uncrowned dictator of the great party which created Greater New-York, and expects presently to enter into possession of its emoluments and its power. is having no trouble at all with his ministers or his subjects. Quigg is all right. There was some doubt at one time as to what the Greater New-York was called into existence for. There isn't any now. It was for Quigg. And Quigg is running it to the Queen's taste. It was at the St. Louis Convention that Quigg informed Mark Hanna that though he might get away a few delegates from Platt's candidate, Platt would still be "Master of the State." It was a handsome thing for him to say of his patron. And it was no less handsome in the patron to reciprocate by making Quigg Master of Greater New-York. Master he is, appointed by Senator Platt, and recognized as such by the organization which the Senator, through a perfect system of enrolment, controls. Quigg is the Robinson Crusoe of Manhattan Island.

He is monarch of all he surveys.
His right there is none to dispute;
From the cerare all round to the seas.
He is lord of the fewl and the brute.

As Master of Greater New-York there are no flies on Quigg. He covers the whole field, and with his satrapy before he began to demonstrate his freedom from the trammels of authority or custom and his capacity to conduct the affairs of the Republican party of Greater New-York unaided and alone. He was prompt and he was peremptory. He fooled away no time in consultation or conference. He simply uttered his mandates and issued his orders. Asked if the Republicans would accept Seth Low as a candidate, he answered unhesitatingly for the whole party, "Under no circumstances." Questioned why, he condescended to add to the simple "Because I say so," which seemed to him sufficient, the explanation that Mr. Low "is an egotist and self-seeker," and, moreover, had broken faith with him in accepting the nomination of the Citizens Union. may be remembered that Mr. Platt's objection the discussion of this problem a L w and grati- to Mayor Strong was that he had broken faith with him. Quigg was in line with the precedents. It was Quigg who announced that the party would present "an unbroken front" for Olcott for Mayor and within ten hours changed Vestern States themselves, rather than on the from day to day the policy of the party. Quigg who laid out the work of the convention. Quigg who called it to order. Quigg who appointed haps, when, with an enormous and increasing the committees. Quigg who ran it from start It was Quigg who headed a conference com-

mittee that didn't confer. Quigg who made the report from the committee in which he helped promote harmony and unity of action by sneering at the men with whom an alliance was sought and pronouncing their candidate an impossibility. It was Quigg who cast 191 votes as a unit. Quigg who made nearly all the motions, did most of the talking-in short, was It. He was just as beautiful as he could be, and an influence he may have exerted in this camhe carried himself through it all with great singleness of purpose and a certain majesty of

ruff when that statesman took the chair was gracious without being severe. The picture will dwell in men's minds after Timothy's brief review of the last 114 years is forgotten. Since certain names did not appear on his list, he smiled-Quigg seldom smiles nowadays-and said it was "because I did not appoint any of those men." The "I" in that explanation is three miles high and as wide as Greater New-York in its proadest part. And now Quigg has til next week, when he will give us the rest of his ticket.

Oh, Quigg is the crew and the captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig;
The bo'sun tight and the midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig.

Nothing could be more admirable than his self-possession, his self-satisfaction and his self-He believes thoroughly that he is a majority of the Greater New-York, has absolute confidence that he is a plurality and knows beyoud the shadow of question tunt he is the Republican party. For that reason he insists upon standing up and being counted.

THE CRISIS AT ATHENS.

The Ralli Ministry seems to have been beaten in a game of "smart politics." The treaty of peace with Turkey was signed a fortnight ago. As soon as its terms were made public there was a well-nigh universal outburst of dissent and indignation. There was danger that the Government would be driven from office. To avert such a disaster to himself and his colleagues, M. Ralli joined the popular side. Although the responsible head of the Government, he denounced the trenty as oppressive and unjust. Toat, it was reckoned, would set him right with the people. Yet the treaty must go into force, and there was danger that the Boule would refuse to ratify it. So he devised the plan of withholding it from the Boule, so far as action was concerned. He laid the treaty before the Boule, but refused to submit a resolution for its ratification, on the ground that the treaty was a purely executive affair, and required no action by the Legislat-To this the Boule assented, and had M. Ralli been content to stop there all might have been well with him. But he went a step further, and that proved to be a step too far. He asked for a vote of confidence. That aroused the suspicions of the Boule that he was playing an underhand game of some sort, and the vote of confidence was overwhelmingly re-

It will be of interest to recall at this time the terms of the treaty, or at least of that part of it to which Greece takes exception. Article II is the rock of offence. It contains three provisions. One is that Greece shall pay a war indemnity of £4,000,000, or about \$18,000,000. The second is that she shall also pay the defaulted interest on her bonds. The third is that she shall place the receipt and administration of a portion of her revenues, for the foregoing purposes, in the hands of an international commission composed of one representative of each of the six great Powers. Elsewhere it is provided that the Powers and Turkey may make, without consulting Greece, any changes they please in the boundary line, in the interest of Turkey. The gist of the matter is, then, that Thessaly is to be spollated and the frontier made entirely indefensible from the Greek side, and that the financial control of the Greek Government is to pass for an indefinite time, perhaps forever, into foreign and unfriendly hands. Against so harsh a fate the Greeks may well protest. Whether they would be wise in actually rejecting the treaty may be doubted, for the probable alternative would be something worse. But no nation except one of slaves could be expected to assent unhesitatingly to such a disposition of its affairs as is contemplated by this treaty.

The most objectionable feature of the case bondholders' claims. Let it be granted that 25 per cent, and will naturally be exhausted in those claims are valid, and that Greece greatly its influence upon the market within a month sinned in repudiating them. Yet the defaulted | There are but eight classes in which the inbonds were not guaranteed by the Powers, crease in imports represents over half a year's and there seems to be no just reason why the supply. The greatest, over three years supply, Fowers should intervene to compel payment of is in shoddy; the next, of a year and ten months, them. Those claims have absolutely no con- in combing wool, and the next, of a year and nection with the Turkish war, and the forcing settlement of the war certainly seems unjustifiable. It is just as though A, in settling a dispute between B and C, should compel C also to moreover, insist upon its being settled in D's own way. The outcome of it all will be, no doubt, the disappearance of Greece from among the independent pationalities of the world. For the six atien brokers, representatives of her creditors, are to have an entirely free hand in dealing with her revenues. No term is fixed for the duration of their control. Therefore, as long as Greece has outstanding | increased. a single drachma of indebtedness on which interest is to be paid the Bourse speculators of Europe will hold the key of her national treasury. Before such a prospect M. Ralli may be congratulated on leaving office more than his successor on entering it.

"CAVE CANEM."

The deep, passionate interest which some of our esteemed contemporaries have shown in the appearance and disappearance of one yellow dog of uncertain ancestry and private character, but of easily determined tooth formation, is not without justification in these parlous times. In old Roman days such a portent would have been the occasion of the College of Augurs meeting and passing a few resolutions. This dog, who smiled a cheerful "Cave Canem" from Mr. Low's front stoop, was no ordinary dog. Your common, every day canine, who retires with his growl into a reverberant barrel, takes his maxillary exercise in moderation. He is content with the leg of the occasional and sporadic tramp. The calf of the fleeting bicyclist may tempt him. This vellow brute, however, worked his faws overtime, and showed no discrimination in their employment. He broke all the precedents of journalism, and, in the innocence and exuberance of his youth, showed a noisy interest in the trousers legs of reporters who came to visit the candidate. The latter was a unifying It force, and it was with pain and masticated trousers legs that the journalists were called upon to point out the inconsistency of his maintaining a dog who was a disunifying force. It is not alleged that he ever caused disunion between any journalist and his lower members, but he signified his willingness, and his capac-

It is no wonder that the newspaper men conceived a great respect for the person of the canine, and spread his fame abroad with all the skill of their practised pens. But, alas! whom the journalists make famous oft enjoy but a brief notoriety! Mr. Low's yellow dog is gone. His coming and his going were unknown to Mr. Low. His inhospitable countenance no longer suggests disunion to the sensitive journalists.

But what has become of the dog? The re moval of so interesting a personality from the political situation cannot be allowed to take place without some curious inquiries. What paign! Who knows but the young deus ex machina, the Hon. Lem Quigg, conceived his shown both wisdom and moderation in appealing to Western interests and resources rather and elicited the unfeigned admiration of Abra- a personal experience of this yellow canine?

ham Gruber. His greeting of Timothy Wood- | The thought occurs to us in passing that perhaps he is still an active political factor. Tammany's determination to pominate a yellow dog was well known. The difficulty of finding such r canine who was not otherwise occupied has also been made public. Can it be that this yellow dog with the disunifying jaws was drafted into service? It is significant that he disappeared on the very day that Tammany made its nominations. Cancia," "Beware of the yellow dog," is a goed motto for voters to remember when they think of the Tammany ticket.

THE IMPORTS AHEAD. As it is highly important to business men to

know how far in particular branches of busi-

ness their market was forestalled by foreign importations while the tariff was pending, a recent statement by the Bureau of Statistics has interest and value. It shows in what articles the imports during four months, March-June inclusive, exceeded those of the corresponding months of the previous year, and to what extent. Unfortunately, the month of July was not included, and in that month importations of some articles were heavy, though in others marked decrease shows that the markets here had already been overstocked, or that later information regarding the tariff seemed to warrant no further shipments. The figures for July are added, or the decrease in that month deducted, so that the table below shows for most articles quantities, and for others values, of imports in the five months ending with July exceeding those of the corresponding months in 1806. The increase in quantities for the various classes of woollen goods, not being given by the Bureau of Statistics, have also been added. Two other columns of great practical interest show the total quantities or values of the same articles imported during the fiscal year 1896, with the percentages of the increase in five months to the total for that year. Thus it may be readily estimated how great a proportion of an ordinary year's demand has been antici-

Total. Per year 1890, cent. 83,252,477 55,6 4,807,425 23,5 93,165 32,4 837,284 265,5 5,104,653,877 33,265,514 115,5,517,913 30,14,472,014 57,15,841,955 53,92,380,894 13,380,894 12,380,894 \$3,160,480 73,833,834

It will surprise many that the proportion of increase in sugar imported during the five months to a full year's imports is so small, but te figures are from the official statements, and increase in value is but 7.1 per cent of the value in 1896. The increase represents less than a three months' supply. In seven of the articles selected by the Bureau as showing increased imports the gain is so small that it might easily have occurred in answer to prospects of reviving business here without regard to change of duties. In six others the increase represents less than a two months' supply, or 16.7 per cent, and by this time may be exhaust ed. In seven more, making twenty in all, the as hitherto explained, the dragging in of the increase is less than a three months' supply, or

nine months, in rags. The next, of a year and of a settlement of them into the treaty for the three months, is in clothing wool, and the next, of a year and two months, in crude opium. These are all articles formerly free, but now dutiable, and four of the five are supplies of pay some disputed claim of D, and should, material in woollen manufacture. In only three other articles does the increase represent over half a year's supply-in sumae and animals about seven months' importations in 1896, and in chicory a little less. In three other classes the increase is but little below a half-year's supply-namely, rice, grain bags and flax. Of all these only rice, animals and sumac were formerly dutiable at low rates, now somewhat

Outside of woollen material, therefore, the main increase of imports was in articles of which over three months', but less than five months', imports came in anticipation. Of these asphalt four months, barley and chlorate of potash three and one-half months each, are not of great importance as respects general business, and the revenue on the increase of the three would be only \$155,000. The important articles, besides those of which about half a year's imports or more came in, were woollen goods in value \$15,539,617; carpet wool on which the revenue on the increase, if imported under new duties, would have been \$1,550,000; tobacco for wrappers, \$3,256,000 duties if imported; burlaps, \$750,000 duties; cut lery, \$468,000; Chinese matting, \$458,000, and unsilvered polished glass, only \$31,000. The duties on the increase in woollen goods, if imported after the new act was passed, would have been \$12,450,000, of which dress goods alone represent about \$4,800,000. It will be recognized that a large part of these imports would not have occurred under present duties. In the light of the facts here given, it may be seen how heavy was the sacrifice of revenue involved by permitting importations at old rates during the months while the new tariff was pending, but also how few are the classes of articles in which imported goods now remain likely to affect the market materially after another month.

Two railroad tracks are enough on any city

Pennsylvania seems to be resenting with unommon energy the apparent purpose of the Naval Advisory Dock Board to wipe League

Grover Cleveland a United States Senator from New-Jersey? Just Imagine, if you can, the extensive smile that overspread the features of James Smith, Miles Ross, "Bill" Daly, "Bob" Davis, Allan L. McDermott, "Billy" Thompson, "Tom" Flynn and the other owners of the Democratic party, when they heard this. Mr. Cleveland is just as likely to be Senator as President for a third term.

It is said there is food enough at Dawson City for four thousand people through the winter. But there are about eight thousand there to be fed. That state of affairs means famine.

Rabbi Harris, of Temple Israel, in this city, does not favor the scheme of Zionism as it is set forth by Dr. Herzl, of Vienna, and his followers, "for the season that it is a project, a "worldly device, with all the paraphernalia of | but

sordid commerce, the floating of a stock com-"pany, the sale of shares on the European mar-"ket, and the diplomatic persuasion of the Turk-"ish Sultan, and, finally, the introduction into "Canaaa of some Socialistic institution" far removed from the true principles and ideals of Israel. He does not believe in "forcing the fulfilments of Scripture by a joint stock com-'pany," and in this he has the great majority of American Hebrews on his side. They have found here their land of promise. They are under no disabilities and are prosperous and contented. While they are intent to preserve Jerusalem as a shrine and place of holy memories, they have no disposition to restore it as their abiding city. Such favor as the scheme may find, and it is considerable in some quarters, has to be sought in countries where the Hebrew is less prospercus and less free from persecution than here and where the streams of milk and honey that flow around him are of much smaller volume.

Paper shoes are to be used for the horses in the German Army. Paper shoes for the men in the French Army played the mischief in 1870.

According to Federal statistics the production f oleomargarine for the fiscal year 1896-'97 showed a marked decrease from that of the previous year. The falling off amounted to over 5,000,000 pounds; while since 1894 the sales of this particular butter substitute have declined by over 24,000,000 pounds, or nearly 33 per cent. Hostile legislation is named as the main cause of diminished production and sale; but it is to be hoped that an improved public taste has had something to do with the decreased use of this cheap grocery adulterant.

PERSONAL.

"Our Chicago correspondent writes," says "The New-York Evangelist." "that it has been officially announced that Dr. Gunsaulus has finally declined the call to the Broadway Tabernacle in New-York, and that he hopes to be able to resume his duties as pastor of the Plymouth Church in Chicago not later than January 1. This announcement, he adds, brings great satisfaction not only to the Plymouth Church, but to all Church circles of the city as well."

Parker Pilisbury, who is said to be the last surhealth at Concord, N. H. He is eighty-eight years of age. vivor of the abolition agitators, is living in good

Major William D. Smith, second in command of the bodyguard of General Gomez, who is now in Chicago, has this to say in regard to the recent report of the United States Consul at Clentuegos; "I have engaged in forty-two pitched battles with General Gomez before I left Cuba, and some of the General Gomez before I left Cloa, and some of the worst battles that I have been in have been fought within a short distance of Clenfugos, and the Con-sul there could not have avoided knowing it. And May 2, when I left the island, there were in the Province of Santa Clara, centring about Clen-fuegos, at least twelve thousand Cubans fully armed and equipped."

Mr. Candler, the Secretary of State of Georgia, says that he had the good fortune to save General Neal Dow's life during the war. The latter had been in command of the forces at Pensacola, Fla., and had incurred the hatred of the Spanish inhabitants, who charged that he instigated his sol diers to incendiary acts. He was removed to Mississippi, and while wounded was captured by Colonel Candler. He was taken to Montgomery for safe keeping. A number of Pensacola refugees learned of his presence, and, uniting with the citizens of Montgomery, surrounded his prison and threatened to hang him to a lamppost. Colonel Candler, accompanied by a private named Mitchell, took tieneral Dow through a rear exit wills the mob was clamoring in front for a lmission, and he was later taken North.

Oxford, Mass., Oct. 1.-Dr. Edward Randall Knowles, who was recently honored with the cross and rank of Commander of the Order of St. Catharine of Mount Sinai, has received notice from Prince Guy de Susignan, the Legitimist Prince Royal of Armenia and Cyprus, that on his re-Reyal of Armenia and Cypros, that on his quest the cordon of the Royal Armenian Order of Mount Shail has been bestowed on Depuy de Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States, and Prederick C. Penfeld, of Connecticut, recently Consul-General at Cairo. This order, instituted in 1983, antedates the Hospitallers and every order of knighthood, except the Papal decoration of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The nickname "Bird Seed" for Bird S. Coler, the Democratic nominee for Controller, will immediately suggest itself to the campaigner.

A prominent and ministerial-looking member of the club went into a downtown hat store. Selecting a tile that suited him, he asked: "What's the price

Eight dollars," responded the clerk.
Any discount to a minister?" gravely asked the

caller.
"Yes, sir. You can have it for \$7."
"Yes, sir. You can have it for \$7."
The Hardware man put the hat on, walked over to
a glass, took a long look, and said with emphasis:
"Ill take this. If my congregation don't like it
they can go to the d-l."—(Hardware.

It must be confessed that it is rather awkward for a party when the record of one of its candidates is found on the police blotter

It is said by tobacco experts that the finest cigars in the United States are those smoked by J. Pierpont Morgan, the well-known banker. The cheapest cigar that he uses costs him not less than \$1.25. They are made in Havana and shipped to Philadelphia and New-York to his order. Mr. Morgan sends a tobacco expert every year to the piantations in Western Cuba to purchase the best tobacco before it matures. This agent remains on the spot directing the cutting of the plant and its forwarding to Havana, where another expert, a cigarmaker, takes charge and directs how the weed shall be roiled into the finest cigars without regard to cost. After this they are shipped and delivered to the owner. Uncle Sam first exacting the heavy duty due to the Government.—(Philadelphia Record.

The American Missionary Association, representing the Congregational churches of the United States, will hold its fifty-first anniversary in Minneapolis on October 19.

Practically All Work.—The old gentleman was inclined to upbraid the young one for neglecting his business during the golf tournament.

"But, father." protested the young man, "I can't work when I'm playing golf."

The old gentleman looked at him over the top of his glasse You can't play golf without working," he re-

forted.
He had seen the game.—(Chicago Post. The "Order of Liberators of Canada" has been formed for the purpose of freeling the French population of Canada from English rule.

A STUDY IN ABBREVIATIONS. A little Quakeress, so quaint,
So modest and so sweet,
She looked a veritable st.
While walking down the st.
—(Indianapolis Journal.

A cordurey road made of small cedar trees, which were in a perfect state of preservation, was un earthed the other day thirty-eight feet below the sufface of the earth, seven miles east of Ashtabula, Ohlo. Professor Carl Wright, teacher of geology in Oberlin College, who has visited the spot and examined the wood, gives it as his opinion that the wood has been where it was found since the glacial

An Innovation.—Ferry—By the way, how did the new operetta come off?

Hargreaves—It came very near being a failure. The author let the prima donna come on without any one saving. "Ah! Here she comes, now!"—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. A. E. Paul, to whom has been intrusted the work of cleaning the downtown business screets of Chicago, "was the first woman," says "The Chicago Post," "to take up street cleaning. It was through her efforts that women were first employed by the authorities of this city to look after its house cleaning. She says she has given up all social attachments and other pursuits, and will divote all her energy to the work of cleaning and keeping clean the downtown streets. There is sentiment in Mrs. Paul's devotion to this trying work. She is a widow, and when her only child died of diphtheria several years ago she resolved that the deadly and disease-laden atmosphere must be purified. eral weeks ago she returned, as emissary of the Civic Federation, from a thorough inspection of the street-cleaning and garbage systems in operation in New-York, Baltimore, Brooklyn and other

W. H. Preece, the well-known electrician, tells an amusing story about the early days of the telephone. That the Queen might test the new invention, he put Oscorne, Portsmouth and London in communication, and arranged that a band should play while Her Majesty was at the other end of the instrument.

The Queen was detained, and before she arrived the band had been sent away. But a happy thought struck Mr. Preece. Why not himself act as the band? He stepped to the instrument and hummed into it "God save the Queen," and asked if Her Majesty recognized the tune.

"Yes," she said; "It was the national anthembut very badly played?"—(Youth's Companion.

USELESS TO BUCK AGAINST OHIO.-Not ong ago there appeared in the race for the Marshalship of North Alabama an unassuming little man whom the "boys" called "Dan." "Dan" was with them at all the consolation meetings at the Ebbitt House. He was not conspicuous and didn't say much, yet he always wore a complacent smile. His candidacy was not considered a serious one; in fact, some one observed: "Why doesn't 'Dan' Cooper go back to Hamilton and look after his mining interests?" But "Dan" remained around cracked jokes, sawed wood, kept his own counsel, and was an humble member of the "Alabama Stay Here Club." "Dan's" competitors were two of the most popular Republicans in North Alabama, Judges Long and Steele, each of whom was supported respectively by the National Committee man and chairman of the State Central Committee The President returned in due course of time, and then the fun began. Auditor Youngblood Chairman Vaughn called at the Executive Mansion to urge the appointment, one of Judge Long and the other of Judge Steele, for Marshal of the Northern District of Alabama. "What objection, gentlemen, have you to 'Dan' Cooper?" said the President. There was no objection. "I have appointed him," the President continued, "and I am glad to know his appointment is acceptable." The lenders left the White House to arrange for the other appointments, and the crowd gathered at the Ebbitt House, and "Dan" Cooper with them, to receive congratulations, not to crow over his good fortune, but to remark quietly that it was folly to buck against an Ohio man. More than thirty years ago Daniel Cooper, a beardless boy, went from Mount Vernon, Ohio, to Alabama, married there, and made a fortune in mining. He is a good citizen, and has never forsaken his Republican tenets. He had Senator Hanna, Congressman Grosvenor, Judge Thompson and all the Ohio influence to back him, Beslies, he is known personally by the President. Mr. Cooper is a brother of W. C. Cooper, for a number of years a member of Congress from Ohio. President. There was no objection, "I have ap-

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

MEXICAN CONTRACTS.-The Mexican Legation in Washington has received an official communica-tion from the Mexican Government, inclosing a circular from the Secretary of Communications and Public Works, in reference to the presentation of bids for the plans and specifications for a building intended for the Federal legislative body in the City of Mexico. In that circular it is said that all competitors shall have up to and including No-vember 20 of the present year in which to deliver to the Legations and Consulates of Mexico in this country or in other foreign countries the plans and specifications for the building as it is the intention of the Government that all competitors should have up to that day in which to complete their bids and specifications.

PROSPERITY IN MISSOURL-A Missourian to right gave a Tribune correspondent the best idea of prosperity under the Dingley bill, as the latter relates to the important item of lead production relates to the important item of lead production which has been advanced at all. He says: "Southeast Missiouri is on her grandest boom. The great article there is lead. Since the Tariff bill passed the mine operators have increased their efforts over any previous year for the same period. They have been stimulated by the considerable increase in price. It is estimated that the output in the State for the fiscal year will be doubled, or an increase from \$1.00.000 to \$5.00.000. This is ascounding, but it shows the value of protection to American industry." an industry

sul Keenan, writing from Bremen, gives to the State Department the chief points of a paper on the medical view of bleycle riding read by Professor Mendelssohn, of the Berlin University, at a meeting of the Medical Society in Berlin. The paper is just beginning to attract wide attention in Germany, although it was delivered as far back as January, 1898. The author condemns all excess in riding as harmful or absolutely dangerous. Be-sides the danger from accidents, inflammation of the knee joint, inflammation resulting from pressure of the saddle, etc., Dr. Mendelssohn points out other dangers. Constant excessive exertion produces an increased atomic and molecular change throughout the body to such a degree as to weaken the individual and cause a special susceptibility to infectious diseases. The tendency to catch cold is great, and the heart is subject to the greatest danger in cases of excessive riding. He says that wheeling should be prohibited (1) where there are existing heart lesions, (2) arterial calcification, (3) albuminuria, (4) old age, and (5) childhood. Bleycling is beneficial, he contends, in the following cases: (1) When excessive uric acid and gout exist. (2) in certain mild forms of chronic disturbances in the pelvic organs, (3) when there are slight disturbances in the respiratory organs, (3) cept absolute lung dilation. The Consul calls attention to the fact that the remarks do not include important points relating to the advisability of bicycling by boys and girls and women of a certain temperament, but observes that "it must be conceded that the conclusions as stated by Dr. Mendelssohn are true." other dangers. Constant excessive exertion pro-

PREMATURE BURIALS.-Consul Mantius, at Turin, writes to the State Department that promment physicians and laymen are preparing an exinent physicians and laymen are preparing an enhancing are prepared and haustive report, with exhibits, on the subject of haustive report, and premature burial. It is intended to make it the striking feature of the medical department at the National Exposition to be opened there in April, 1888. An international competition, stimulated by a prize, is expected to draw similar reports from all parts of the world. The purpose is to awaken universal attention, through this report and the establishment of a periodical. this report and the establishmen to the large number of horrifying who are buried alive every year.

SENATOR FAIR'S ESTATE.

IT IS MANY MILLIONS SMALLER THAN WAS SUPPOSED.

San Francisco, Oct. 1 .- "The Call" says to-day

that the appraisers of the late James G. Fair's estate have completed their task, and will present their report to the Probate Court in a few days. The report will show that the value of the Fair estatonhas been much overrated. Instead of being valued at from \$30,000,006 to \$60,000,000, the appraisers say the official figures will be about \$12,000,000, certainly not more than \$15,00,000. These figures have been reached after seven months of continuous and careful work by the appraisers. Fair's ous and careful work by the appraisers. Fair's fortune is invested for the most part in real estate, the greater part of which is in this city, but the principal item of the estate consists of \$4.00.00 in bonds of the Southern Pacific Coast Railway, built by Fair, and now a part of the Southern Pacific system. The valuation of the Fair estate is significant, in view of the testimony given by Fair in a trial soveral years ago, in Yolo County, when in reply to a question, he said he was worth at least \$20.00.000. It is evident that in the last few years of his life Fair sustained serious losses, the facts concerning which are carefully concealed.

ARCHITECTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Detroit, Oct. 1.-The American Institute of Architects to-day indorsed the report of a special committee appointed to take action regarding the conduct of the competition over the plans for the Pennsylvania State Capitol, at Harrisburg. The action of the Board of Directors of the institute in condemning the acts of the Pennsylvania Building Commission in reopening the competition is confirmed, and the conduct of the Board of Experts and of Governor Hastings and the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in insisting on the making of awards according to the rules eriginally adopted by the Building Commission was commended.

mended.

The annual election of the institute resulted as follows: President, George B. Post, New-York; first vice-president, W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago; second vice-president, C. Howard Walker, Boston; treasurer, S. A. Trest, Chicago; secretary, Alfred

treasurer, S. A. Treat, Chicago; secretary, Africa Stone, Providence, Directors, Edward H. Kendall, New-York; Cass Directors, Edward H. Kendall, New-York; Cass Olibert, St. Paul; James S. Rogers, Detroit; W. G. Gilbert, St. Paul; James S. Rogers, Detroit; W. G. Gribert, St. Paul; James S. Rogers, Detroit; G. Gribert, G. Gribert,

HOLLAND DAMES IN SESSION.

The National Society of Holland Dames of the New Netherlands and the Knights of the Legion of the Crown held their first reception of the season last night at the house of Mrs. Leonard Fasdick, in Montclair, N. J. At the reception the programme for the unveiling of a tablet which will be placed on the building at the northwest corner of Pearl and State sts., this city, was prepared. The unveiling of this tablet, which will commemorate the first Dutch settlers, will take place on October 7. After the ceremonies the sarticipants will adjourn to Fraunce's Tavern, where luncheon will be served. the Crown held their first reception of the season

SYMPATHY FOR ISAAC BELL'S FAMILY. Chief McCullagh and the inspectors and precinct commanders of the Pelice Department had a conference at Police Heidquarters yesterday to discuss how best to extress their sympathy with the bereaved family of Isaac Bell. Mr. Bell was one of the founders of the Riot Police Fund, from which the families of many police officers was not their lives while it the performance of their du-ties have derived naterial benefit. A set of resolu-tions, suitably enfrossed, will be presented to the family.

W. C. WHITNEY GOING ABROAD.

Among the passengers who will sail for Liverpool o-day on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania are Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, James Bryce, of England; the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, Ireland; John Forbes, Q. C.; Baron A. de Senarclens, Luis Paz, Minister from Bolivia to the United States; Dario Gutierrez, first secretary of the Bolivian Legation; George A. Deviln and Charles B, Leayeraft.